104TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

S. 1416

To establish limitation with respect to the disclosure and use of genetic information, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER 15, 1995

Mr. Hatfield (for himself and Mr. Mack) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources

A BILL

To establish limitation with respect to the disclosure and use of genetic information, and for other purposes.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
- 4 This Act may be cited as the "Genetic Privacy and
- 5 Nondiscrimination Act of 1995".
- 6 SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.
- 7 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:
- 8 (1) The DNA molecule contains information
- 9 about an individual's probable medical future.

- 1 (2) Genetic information is uniquely private and 2 personal information that should not be disclosed 3 without the authorization of the individual.
 - (3) The improper disclosure of genetic information can lead to significant harm to the individual, including stigmatization and discrimination in areas such as employment, education, health care and insurance.
 - (4) An analysis of an individual's DNA provides information not only about an individual, but also about the individual's parents, siblings and children.
 - (5) Current legal protections for genetic information, tissue samples and DNA samples are inadequate to protect genetic privacy, and require further attention.
 - (6) Laws for the collection, storage and use of identifiable DNA samples and private genetic information obtained from those samples are needed both to protect individual privacy and to permit legitimate genetic research.
 - (b) Purposes.—It is the purpose of this Act to—
 - (1) define the rights of individuals whose genetic information is disclosed;
 - (2) define the circumstances under which an individual's genetic information may be disclosed; and

1	(3) protect against discrimination by an insurer
2	or employer based upon an individual's genetic infor-
3	mation.
4	SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.
5	As used in this Act:
6	(1) DNA.—The term "DNA" means
7	deoxyribonucleic acid.
8	(2) DNA SAMPLE.—The term "DNA sample"
9	means any human biological specimen from which
10	DNA can be extracted, or the DNA extracted from
11	such specimen.
12	(3) Employer.—The term "employer" has the
13	same meaning given such term in section 3(d) of the
14	Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C.
15	203(d)).
16	(4) Genetic information.—The term "ge-
17	netic information" means the information about
18	genes, gene products or inherited characteristics that
19	may derive from an individual or a family member.
20	(5) Genetic test.—The term "genetic test"
21	means a test for determining the presence or ab-
22	sence of genetic characteristics in an individual, in-
23	cluding tests of nucleic acids such as DNA, RNA
24	and mitochondrial DNA, chromosomes or proteins in

order to diagnose a genetic characteristic.

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- (6) INSURER.—The term "insurer" means an 1 insurance company, health care service contractor, 2 3 fraternal benefit organization, insurance agent, third party administrator, insurance support organization or other person subject to regulation under State in-6 surance laws. Such term includes self-funded health plans and health plans regulated under the Em-7 ployee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 8 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.). 9
- 10 (7) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means 11 the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

12 SEC. 4. REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCLOSURE OF GENETIC IN-

- 13 **FORMATION.**
- 14 (a) Prohibition.—

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(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), regardless of the manner in which genetic information was received, or of the source of such information, including information received from an individual, an entity may not disclose or be compelled (by subpoena or any other means) to disclose genetic information about an individual unless such disclosure is specifically authorized by the individual involved or the legal representative of the individual through a written authorization which includes a description of the information being disclosed, the

1	name of the individual or entity to whom the disclo-
2	sure is being made, and the purpose of the disclo-
3	sure.
4	(2) Exceptions.—Notwithstanding paragraph
5	(1), genetic information concerning an individual
6	may be disclosed if such disclosure—
7	(A) is authorized under Federal or State
8	criminal laws relating to the identification of in-
9	dividuals, or as is necessary for the purpose of
10	a criminal or death investigation, a criminal or
11	juvenile proceeding, an inquest, or a child fatal-
12	ity review by a multidisciplinary child abuse
13	team;
14	(B) is required under the specific order of
15	a Federal or State court;
16	(C) is authorized under Federal or State
17	law for the purpose of establishing paternity;
18	(D) is for the purpose of furnishing genetic
19	information relating to a decedent to the blood
20	relatives of the decedent for the purpose of
21	medical diagnosis; or
22	(E) is for the purpose of identifying bodies.
23	(b) APPLICATION OF SECTION.—The prohibitions of
24	this section shall apply to any redisclosure by any entity
25	after another entity has disclosed the genetic information.

SEC. 5. PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN EMPLOYMENT PRAC-

- 2 TICES.
- 3 (a) DISCRIMINATION AS TO RIGHTS OR BENEFITS.—
- 4 No employer may seek to obtain, obtain, or use the genetic
- 5 information of an employee or a prospective employee, or
- 6 require a genetic test of an employee or prospective em-
- 7 ployee, to distinguish between or discriminate against or
- 8 restrict any right or benefit otherwise due or available to
- 9 the employee or prospective employee.
- 10 (b) Enforcement.—The powers, remedies, and pro-
- 11 cedures set forth in sections 705 through 709 of the Civil
- 12 Rights Act of 1964 shall be the powers, remedies, and pro-
- 13 cedures this section provides to any person alleging a vio-
- 14 lation of this section.
- 15 SEC. 6. REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO INSURERS.
- 16 (a) GENERAL PROHIBITION.—An insurer offering
- 17 health insurance may not use genetic information to re-
- 18 ject, deny, limit, cancel, refuse to renew, increase the rates
- 19 of, or otherwise affect health insurance.
- 20 (b) Prohibition on Inducement.—With respect to
- 21 a genetic test conducted in accordance with subsection (c),
- 22 an insurer may not use such a genetic test as an induce-
- 23 ment for the purchase of insurance.
- 24 (c) Permissibility of Tests.—If an insurer re-
- 25 quests that an applicant for insurance (other than an ap-
- 26 plicant for health insurance) take a genetic test in connec-

- 1 tion with an application for insurance, the use of the re-
- 2 sults of such test shall be disclosed to the applicant and
- 3 the insurer shall obtain the specific written authorization
- 4 of the applicant for such disclosure.
- 5 (d) APPLICATION.—This section shall apply only to
- 6 insurance policies issued on or after the date of enactment
- 7 of this Act, and to the renewal of policies issued before,
- 8 on, or after such date of enactment.

9 SEC. 7. FURTHER RECOMMENDATION BY THE NATIONAL

- 10 **BIOETHICS ADVISORY COMMISSION.**
- Not later than August 31, 1996, the National
- 12 Bioethics Advisory Commission shall prepare and submit
- 13 to the appropriate committees of Congress a report con-
- 14 taining recommendations on—
- 15 (1) the development and implementation of
- standards to provide increased protection for the col-
- lection, storage, and use of identifiable DNA sam-
- ples and genetic information obtained from those
- samples; and
- 20 (2) the development and implementation of ap-
- propriate standards for the acquisition and retention
- of genetic information in all settings, including ap-
- propriate exceptions.

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